The Pyongyang Times

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U.S. AGGRESSORS, HANDS OFF VIETNAM

DPRK FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on February 15 a statement in connection with the U.S. scheme to intensify the aggressive war against the Vietnamese people.

Following is the full text of the statement:

The U.S. imperialists stop at nothing to expand and intensify the aggressive war against the Vietnamese people.

Recently U.S. President Johnson and other bigwigs of the U.S. Government summoned their puppets in South Vietnam to a conference in Honolulu and released a so-called "joint communique" and "declaration."

The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam issued a statement resolutely condemning the new plot hatched by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys at the "Honolulu conference" to expand the war of aggression in Vietnam. The Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation also declared in its statement that no matter what cunning method the U.S. imperialists may employ, their aggressive plan will be shattered and the Vietnamese people will surely win final victory.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people pungently denounce the U.S. imperialists' policy of war escalation and extend wholehearted support to the just stand and firm resolve of the DRV Government, the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the entire people of Vietnam, North and South.

The U.S. imperialists are repeatedly sustaining inglorious setbacks in the Vietnam war and are sinking ever deeper into an inextricable morass.

Having brought in hundreds of thousands of their own aggressor troops and tens of thousands of puppet troops of their satellites, the U.S. imperialists are carrying out bestial scorched-earth operation and employing all kinds of lethal weapons including toxic gas and chemical substances.

However, the U.S. imperialists have failed to bring the Vietnamese people to their knees; they have only revealed their gangsteric nature saliently before the world people.

The "Honolulu conference" shows that the U.S. imperialists are trying to recover from their defeat and wriggle out of the predicament by intensifying on a full scale the aggressive war against Vietnam.

At the "Honolulu conference" the U.S imperialists and their puppets discussed "military plans" for hurling more U.S. troops and weapons into South Vietnam and stepping up war efforts.

At the conference the U.S. commander in South Vietnam demanded the dispatch of 200,000 more U.S. troops.

Johnson made it public at a press conference that additional troops would be dispatched in compliance with his request.

On the other hand, U.S. imperialism is anxious to recruit more puppet troops of its satellite countries as its cannon fodder. Herein lies the aim of U.S. Vice-President Humphrey's visit to Saigon and a number of other Asian countries after the "Honolulu conference." And it is for implementing this criminal plan of his master that Pak Jung Hi of

(Continued on page 2)

This panel board produced at the Pyongyang Electric Machine Plant will soon be shipped to the Kim Chaek Iron Works. Photo by Kim Gwang Su

Let's Struggle against U.S. Imperialism and Japanese Militarism!

Japan-Korea Friendship People's Mission Here

A Japan-Korea friendship people's mission arrived in Korea on February 14 on a visit at the invitation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

The ten-member mission is led by Tokuji Kaneda, Member of the House of Councillors from the Japan Socialist Party and Permanent Director of the Japan-Korea Association.

On the evening of February 15 President Soi Chol of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries entertained the Japanese guests at a banquet.

President Choi Yong Kun of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly received and had a friendly talk with the Japanese mission on February 18.

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PYONGYANG ARTISTS' PREMIERE IN BURMA

The Pyongyang Song and Dance Ensemble now visiting Burma gave premiere in Rangoon on the evening of February 17.

Every number and piece on the repertoire drew warm applause from about 4,000 people gathered at an open-air theatre to see the performances.

Among the spectators were members of the Revolutionary Council of the Union of Burma and Ministers of the Revolutionary Government of the Union of Burma—Brigadier General Thaung Dan and colonels Hla Han and Maung Lwin.

The Ensemble led by Ju Ryong Chul, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Literary and Art Unions of Korea, arrived in Rangoon by special plane on February 15 at the invitation of the Burmese Government.

On February 16, Ju Ryong Chul had a press interview.

The purpose of the visit to Burma of the Pyongyang Song and Dance Ensemble is, he said, to strengthen the friendly relations and cultural exchange between the peoples of the two countries. And then he stressed that the peoples of the two countries are closely united in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for consolidating national independence and safeguarding peace in Asia.

Korean Trade Del. Back from Arab Nations

A trade delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has returned home recently after visiting the Near and Middle East and Africa.

The delegation led by Deputy Director Kim Dong Yun of the Korean Machinery Exports and Imports Corporation arrived in Iraq on December 1 last year. It was in Iraq, Kuwait, Jordan and the United Arab Republic for some two months and a half.

During its stay in these countries it had contacts with the trade organizations and government personnel concerned.

In the course of the talks the trade delegation concluded trade agreements with its counterparts and discussed the questions on the further development of trade.

Under the agreements, our trade corporations will export 12 types of machine-tools including lathes, 25,000 kva transformers, insulators and other electric appliances for the United Arab Republic; steel products, porcelain, metal products, glassware, foundry pigs to Iraq; steel products, cement, tiles, porcelain, steel pipes and plate glass to Kuwait; and steel products and embroideries to Jordan.

GREETINGS

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a message from A.N. Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., in reply to his message of greetings sent in connection with the successful landing of the Soviet automatic station on the surface of the moon.

✦ Premier Kim Il Sung of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K. sent a telegram of greetings to **David Kairaba Jawara**, Prime Minister of Gambia on the occasion of the first anniversary of the independence of Gambia.

✦ **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K., sent a telegram of greetings to **Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva**, King of the Kingdom of Nepal, on the occasion of the national day of the Kingdom of Nepal.

GREETINGS TO S. VIETNAM LIBERATION ARMED FORCES

The Ministry of National Defence of the DPRK and the Korean Committee for Supporting the Struggle of the South Vietnamese People sent telegrams of greetings respectively to the Command of the South Vietnam Liberation Armed Forces on the fifth anniversary of its integration.

In its telegram the Ministry of National Defence said: "The heroic struggle of the South Vietnamese people and liberation armed forces against the U.S. imperialists' aggression and their firm stand are an inspiring example for the entire oppressed nations in their anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle and a great contribution to the cause of peace in Indo-China and the world.

The telegram evinced the determination of the men and officers of the Korean People's Army to fight forever together with the Vietnamese people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the common enemy.

The Korean Committee for Supporting the Struggle of the South Vietnamese People, in its telegram, expressed the conviction that the heroic South Vietnamese people and liberation armed forces would surely win final victory in the just patriotic struggle for liberating the South, defending the North and reunifying the country, smashing the U.S war escalation machinations.

YANKEES, GO HOME

— JAPANESE GUESTS INTERVIEWED IN PANMUNJOM —

A Japan-Korea friendship people's mission now on a visit to Korea had an interview with reporters after inspecting Panmunjom on February 17.

Leader of the mission, Tokuji Kameda, remarked he realized ever more keenly that for peace in Asia not only the Japanese and Korean peoples but also the peace-loving people in Asia must unite, consolidate solidarity and drive out, at an early date, the U.S. aggressor troops from Korea, Vietnam and all other parts of Asia.

He said that ways and means must be thought up for exposing to the whole world the provocative acts the U.S. imperialists are incessantly perpetrating in Korea in wanton violation of the Armistice Agreement.

Shyohachi Yamamoto, a member of the mission, remarked: "The state of affairs in Panmunjom is linked with that in the Japanese territory of Okinawa Vietnam and Taiwan. If any of these areas gets hurt, all are bound to bleed. The peoples in these areas, therefore, must unite their strength and tear down the barrier of the Demarcation Line."

Another member of the mission Masuichi Nomura, touching upon the national misfortunes of the people of Korea separated into the North and the South, declared that they are entirely due to the U.S. occupation of South Korea.

Pointing out that the Japanese people are fighting to free themselves from the U.S. domination, he observed:

"However, contrary to the aspiration of our people, militarism has been revived in Japan and it is making feverish efforts to In the light of this we renew our determination to wage a staunch-er struggle against militarism, the enemy of the Japanese and Korean peoples. From this point of view, the Japanese and Korean peoples have common interests."

The Japanese guests made the following entry into the visitors' book:

"Having looked around Panmunjom, we feel our indignation growing stronger at the U.S. imperialists who are occupying South Korea by usurping the name of the United Nations. Yankees, go home!"

JAPANESE MISSION

(Continued from page 1)

Welcome Meeting

On February 19, a meeting in welcome of the Japan-Korea friendship people's mission took place with the participation of many citizens and public figures in Pyongyang.

President So Chol addressed the meeting in warm welcome of the mission of the Japan-Korea Association. The present visit of the Japanese guests to Korea, he noted, is the fruition of the struggle unfolded by the broad democratic forces of Japan against the acts of the Japanese militarists hostile to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and for the development of the relations of friendship and cultural exchange between the Korean and Japanese peoples.

He stated that the Korean and Japanese peoples would wage in firmer unity a more vigorous struggle to nullify the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" and frustrate the aggressive designs of the American imperialists and Japanese militarists.

Leader of the mission, Tokuji Kameda, said that he was deeply impressed by the fact that the Korean people under the correct leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Premier Kim Il Sung, having completely healed the wounds suffered in the war started by the hateful

KOREA-CUBA CULTURAL CO-OPERATION

The 1966-67 plan for cultural exchange between Korea and Cuba was signed on February 15 in Havana in accordance with the agreement on cultural co-operation between the governments of the two countries.

(KCNA)

STATEMENT

(Continued from page 1)

the puppet regime in South Korea is now making a round of U.S. satellite countries in Asia.

At the "Honolulu conference" the U.S. imperialists also made a loud noise about a "co-operative program for maintaining economic stability," "program of rural construction" and "programs in health and education."

All this, however, is nothing but a deceptive gesture designed to camouflage before world public opinion their crafty, nefarious scheme to occupy South Vietnam for ever, impose colonial slavery upon the South Vietnamese people and continue the war of aggression.

Through the "Honolulu conference" Johnson tried to justify the war of aggression in Vietnam and boost up the traitors forsaken by the Vietnamese people. But, it is a foolish attempt.

The puppet clique of South Vietnam can represent no one. As pointed out by the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, all the U.S. "commitments" to the South Vietnam puppets are null and void. Therefore, these "commitments" free in no way the U.S. imperialists from the responsibility for their crime of flagrantly sabotaging and infringing upon the 1954 Geneva Agreements on respecting the sovereignty, independence, reunification and territorial integrity of Vietnam and not interfering in its internal affairs.

The "Honolulu conference" was a new act of aggression against the Vietnamese people and a grave challenge to the peoples of the socialist countries and the world peace-loving people.

World public opinion is vehemently condemning the U.S. imperialists for trying to expand the war of aggression in Vietnam.

The U.S. imperialists must stop at once the barbaric bombing of the territory of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and all other acts of war.

The U.S. imperialists must recognize the four-point stand of the DRV Government on the Vietnam question, withdraw without delay their aggressor troops and all troops of their satellite countries and weapons illegally introduced into South Vietnam and let the South Vietnamese people solve their question by themselves.

This is the way for the peaceful solution of the Vietnam question.

Should the U.S. imperialist aggressors, defying the demand of the Vietnamese people and the unanimous will of the world peace-loving people, doggedly expand the war of aggression, they will only further hasten their ruin.

The heroic Vietnamese people who have risen up in defence of the independence and sovereignty of the country will expel the U.S. imperialist aggressors from Vietnam and surely win final victory.

The peoples of the entire socialist countries and the peace-loving people of the world should expose and denounce the U.S. imperialists' policy of war, pool their strength and render more powerful aid to the Vietnamese people in the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people will, as before, do their utmost to render more positive aid to the Vietnamese people in their just struggle and fight together with them to the end against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the common enemy.

American imperialist aggressors, have built up a great Republic and made leaping progress

The Japanese militarists are showing their cloven hoof all the more clearly by reinforcing the Japanese army and permitting the entry of U.S. nuclear submarines in Japan ports in contravention of the Japanese Constitution. Saying that the Japanese people are resolutely fighting against this, he declared: We will do our utmost lest Japan should repeat its past crimes.

The Japanese people, he noted, do not recognize the "Japan-South Korea Treaty" and have declared it null and void and are now fighting against it. And he continued: "The Japanese people express firm solidarity with the entire people of Korea in their struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea and the achievement of the peaceful unification of their country. We are confident that the cause of Korea's independent and peaceful unification will surely be victoriously realized thanks to the tremendous progress of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the struggle of the South Korean people."

Nepal's Red Letter Day

February 18 this year is the 15th anniversary of the constitutional system in Nepal, the national holiday of the people of the Kingdom of Nepal.

The Nepalese people with long-standing national culture and traditions waged a protracted struggle against the domination of the British imperialists and the Rana tyranny.

The liquidation of the Rana feudal tyranny and the introduction of constitutionalism in 1951 marked a turning-point in the struggle of the Nepalese people for the consolidation of national independence and the independent development of the country. Since then new strides have been made in all spheres of political and economic life in Nepal and good results have been achieved.

The peaceful and neutral foreign policy of the Kingdom of Nepal is contributing to the common cause of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples who are fighting for national independence and freedom under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism.

The friendly relations between the peoples of Korea and Nepal are developing with each passing day. Especially, the frequent friendly visits and contacts in recent years have further deepened their mutual understanding and trust.

Greeting the national red-letter day of the Nepalese people, the Korean people wish them yet bigger success in their fight against imperialism and colonialism and for solid independence and prosperity of the country.

Anniversary of Gambia's Independence

One year has passed since the beginning of the new page in the Gambian people's history.

The proclamation of Gambia's independence on February 18, 1965 signified a fruit of the arduous struggle of the Gambian people who fought against the colonial rule of the British imperialists and for the nation's liberation and freedom.

The appearance of the newborn, independent Gambia marked another victory in the struggle for complete liberation of the whole continent of Africa; it contributed to increasing the strength of the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist forces in Africa.

Today, the Gambian people are taking a vigorous step forward towards the independent development, overcoming the pernicious consequences of the colonial rule.

The Gambian Government has announced its economic plan for modernizing agriculture and encouraging the establishment of new industrial branches, and is endeavouring to develop its economy by its own efforts.

The Korean people have deep sympathy with the Gambian people who are striving for the building of a new life. They extend warm greetings to the Gambian people on the occasion of the first anniversary of Gambia's independence, and at the same time, wish them new, greater successes in their endeavours for consolidation of the country's independence and for independent development.

This textile mill is in Hesan located in the remote northern mountain region of Korea. It is one of local industries. This type of small industry with no major capital investment is economically advantageous as it makes full use of local raw materials and thus helps improve people's well-being.

Photo by Hwang Il Bong

Jon Gum Su and Choi Won Hui are checkers at a bearing factory of the Pyongyang Precision Machine Plant. They make a chek-up on the products. The factory is a major producer of bearings necessary for machine tools and tractors.

Intention and Results

Pak Jung Hi and his party returned to Seoul on February 18 from their urgent trip to Southeast Asia.

During his twelve-day tour Pak Jung Hi, according to the itinerary prepared for him by Washington, visited Kuala Lumpur, Bangkok and Taipei, had talks with his colleagues there and issued "communiques" following the conventional practice.

Speeches and "communiques" Pak Jung Hi made and published wherever he went, without exception, carried the same phrases and the same contents—"joint support to South Vietnam," "establishment of a collective security system" and the "convocation of a summit conference for the unity of free Asia."

In a word, Pak Jung Hi only parrotted the lines prepared by the U.S. State Department, straining every nerve lest he should miss even a single word and drop even a single accent.

But, the White House, not content with this, dispatched Brown, American Ambassador to Seoul, to Hongkong, where he summoned the "President" "on a state visit" and gave him instructions.

This action was conducted openly, without any care to keep it concealed from the public. Such a practice is rarely to be seen even in the unseemly relations between the United States and its puppets. This is clarion proof of how lightly Washington treats its yesman "President."

As is universally known, Pak Jung Hi's sudden tour of Southeast Asia ahead of the original schedule was arranged according to the programme mapped out at the hurry-scurry Honolulu talks. It was, to say more exactly, carried out to serve as an auxiliary means for paving the way for "effective" Southeast Asian tour by Humphrey.

The mission assigned to Pak Jung Hi was to advertise the urgent business of recruiting more cannon fodder for the Vietnam war, advertise the projected military alliance which would tie faster the American satellites in the Far East and Southeast Asia to the chariot of the American policy of aggression.

As mentioned above, Pak Jung Hi did his level best to perform this mission.

This faithful stooge of Washington displayed particular zeal in Taiwan. He and his counterpart, Chiang Kai-shek, worked up their fervour expressing their common fate staked on the U.S. patronage and their common "belief." They loudly called for armed attack on North Korea and the Chinese mainland. Such a call might be dismissed as a mere pipe-dream of the "two Asian orphans," two despicable U.S. men's paws, who have forsaken and repudiated by the peoples of their own countries and the entire Asian people. But it throws light on the real intention of their Washington patrons who are pulling the strings behind them, on the plan for play with fire which the United States has feverishly prepared and has been carrying out for Asian aggression.

To analyse and assess the results of Pak's Southeast Asian peddling is the job of, before anybody else, those who sent him out.

However, his tour has offered the Asian people an opportunity to see once again clearly what a shady scheme the U.S. imperialists are brewing not only against the Vietnamese people who are now fighting for independence and freedom but against the entire Asian people who are fighting to free themselves from the fetters of imperialism and colonialism and are striving for peaceful, independent development.

They have once again seen clearly the role of the Pak Jung Hi clique of South Korea and their true colours as the ugly minions of the U.S. imperialists, the truculent enemy of the Asian people, and as the betrayers of the cause of the Asian people.

This must be the last thing Washington expected when sending Pak Jung Hi on an errand. But this is a natural outcome the occurrence of which nobody can check.

Pak Jong In

Message to Foreign Youth and Students' Organizations

ON SOLIDARITY DAY

On the occasion of the "Day of International Solidarity among the Youth and Students Fighting against Colonialism," the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and the Korean Students' Committee sent a joint message to youth and students' organizations of various countries.

In their message, they denounced the U.S.-led imperialists and old and new colonialists for putting down the national-liberation struggle in Asia, Africa and Latin America and expressed firm solidarity with the youth and students of various countries in their anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle.

TO NEPAL

On the national day of the Kingdom of Nepal, the League of Socialist Working Youth, the Korean Students' Committee and the Korean Democratic Women's Union sent messages of congratulations to their counterparts in Nepal.

TO PUERTO RICO

The Korean Students' Committee sent on February 16 a telegram to the Students' Federation of the Independent University of Puerto Rico, supporting the struggle of its students against the university authorities which have illegally expelled Anjens Pijueros.

The telegram wished them victory in the just struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national independence.

TO ECUADOR

The Korean Students' Committee sent on February 16 a telegram to the Federation of University Students of Ecuador.

The telegram expressed full support to the Ecuadorian students who rose up in a struggle against U.S. imperialism and Ecuador's ruthless military terrorist rule of its stooges.

Korean Medical Scientists Leave for Cuba

A Korean medical scientists' delegation left for Cuba on February 16 by air to attend the 11th National Medical Conference of Cuba.

The two-member delegation was led by Kim Bae Jun, rector of the Pyongyang Medical College.

THE OUTRAGES OF INDONESIAN REACTIONARY FORCES MUST BE CURBED

Four months and more have passed since the "September 30 Incident" in Indonesia. However, under the pretext of this incident, the reactionaries in the military and Right-wing forces of Indonesia are continuing to outrageously suppress the Communist Party and the democratic forces, and the Indonesian situation has not returned to normal yet.

Since the "September 30 Incident," President Sukarno has many times called for the restoration of order and calm at home and repeatedly ordered to refrain from rash action which might aggravate the situation.

However, rudely disobeying President Sukarno's appeals and orders, the Indonesian reactionaries and Right-wing forces have been engaged without restraint in criminal terrorist activities such as raids, arrests, torture and murder in all parts of the country, undermining law and order.

The activities of the organizations of the Indonesian Communist Party have been banned, democratic publications have been suspended and their publishing organs closed down.

Patriotic and progressive personages are subjected to barbarous suppression and are murdered. It is reported that since the "September 30 Incident," nearly 90,000 people have been cold-bloodedly murdered, and such rampage and massacre are still continuing.

Lately it is even reported in the press that Comrade D.N. Aidit and many other leaders of the Indonesian Communist Party have been slain.

The suppression of the Communist Party and democratic forces and mass murder are beyond all imagination in a law-governed country and are simply shocking.

People of the world who value justice, dignity of man and friendship with the Indonesian people cannot overlook such wanton massacre and raids; it is only natural for them to express indignation.

Having cruelly murdered numerous innocent patriotic personages, the Indonesian reactionaries are now holding "trials" of leaders of the Communist Party whom they have illegally rounded up, and are working hard to bring against the Communist Party, concocting "evidences," the fantastic charges of "plotting the overthrow of the Government of the Indonesian Republic." This cannot but be an act of desecrating the law and violating the dignity of human beings.

The "trial" conducted by the Indonesian Right-wing forces and reactionaries is designed to lay up an anti-communist campaign among the masses of the Indonesian people and intensify their tension and murder of the democratic forces.

The brazen attempts of the Indonesian reactionaries to trample the sacred law and court of the Indonesian Republic in suppressing and persecuting the Communist Party and democratic forces, punishing progressive personages and achieving counter-revolutionary aims should never be tolerated.

The outrageous terroristic acts of the Indonesian Right-wing elements are aimed at subverting Indonesia's independence, democracy and the Indonesian revolution from the very foundation and deflecting Indonesia from the road of revolution and from the international anti-imperialist front and forcing her to the Right by forcing out of existence the Indonesian Communist Party and democratic organizations and by dissolving NASAKOM, the united body of national forces.

In the past years the Indonesian revolution made steady advance and the prestige of this country was greatly enhanced. This was because the Indonesian people, holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialist struggle, defended the independence of the country and the sovereignty of the nation from the incessant aggression of the imperialists and the persistent subversive machinations of the domestic and foreign reactionaries, overcoming all difficulties and trials by relying upon the united might of the democratic forces at home, and because they contributed to the strengthening of the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces of the world and to the development of the relations of friendship and co-operation among nations.

At each stage of the Indonesian revolution the united national front with NASAKOM as the corner-stone lent the Indonesian people great strength. The Indonesian Communist Party is a major political element in the NASAKOM system and a reliable force of the Indonesian revolution. Through its forty-odd-year long glorious history the Indonesian Communist Party has always been faithful to the Indonesian people. The Indonesian Communist Party has held high the banner of struggle against imperialism, colonialism and "Malaysia" and for defending the independence of the country and achieving national prosperity and fought valiantly in the van of the Indonesian people. For this the Indonesian Communist Party has won the ardent love and deep trust of the Indonesian people.

The attempt of Rightist elements to remove the Indonesian Communist Party from the political arena is, in effect, to wreck the national unity of Indonesia and impede the advance of the Indonesian revolution and, therefore, totally runs counter to the will and interests of the Indonesian people.

The interests of the Indonesian people who are fighting to safeguard the independence of the country and aspiring after national prosperity, make it imperative to cement national unity and strengthen unity and militant solidarity with the international forces against imperialism and colonialism, especially with the peoples of Asian and African countries.

The outrages and the anti-communist campaign of the Indonesian Right-wing reactionaries chime with the scheme of U.S. imperialism to lure the Indonesian revolution to the Right and undermine the anti-imperialist forces of Asia.

The U.S. imperialists who regarded the anti-imperialist, independent policy of President Sukarno and the Indonesian Government as a thorn in the flesh have since the "September 30 Incident" been resorting to all sorts of intrigues to exploit the confusion created in Indonesia in attaining their aggressive end, openly meddling in the internal affairs of Indonesia and actively encouraging and manipulating behind the scenes the Right-wing reactionaries' outrageous suppression and murderous acts against the Indonesian Communist Party and democratic forces.

By turning the Indonesian revolution to the Right, the U.S. imperialists attempt to obliterate all the successes made by the Indonesian people in the past under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism and to place Indonesia under their domination.

What the Indonesian reactionaries launched their rampageous suppression of the Communist Party and democratic forces, a shout of joy went up in Washington that "the day is not far off when Indonesia will effect a change in conformity to the U.S. policy." This fully revealed the above-mentioned sinister intention of U.S. imperialism.

The Indonesian people, however, will never allow the gains they have won through a long-drawn revolutionary struggle to be stamped out by the aggressive forces of imperialism and the domestic reactionaries.

The Indonesian people are a courageous people who has waged an unflinching struggle against imperialism, colonialism and the reactionary forces of all shades at home and abroad and a people who has been steeled in the course of an arduous struggle.

Today, amid the raging rampage of the reactionaries, the progressive forces of Indonesia are rousing for courageously to safeguard NASAKOM and Indonesia's united national front, defend independence of Indonesia and continue to carry forward the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle of the Indonesian people.

The repeated appeals for heightened vigilance against any group "attempting to turn our (Indonesian) revolution to the Right," which President Sukarno recently made, condemning the moves of the reactionary elements to turn the Indonesian revolution to the Right, are a manifestation of the determination of the revolutionary Indonesian people to defend Indonesian revolution and they accord with the desire of the world's progressive people.

The Korean people, who have fought hand in hand with the Indonesian people, cherishing the friendly relations with them formed on the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist common front, and have sincerely rejoiced over the achievements of the Indonesian people, cannot be indifferent to the situation created today in Indonesia and are directing keen attention to it. Our people resolutely demand an end to the lawless acts of the Indonesian Right-wing elements and reactionary circles and to the criminal suppression and murderous acts against the Indonesian Communist Party and democratic forces, and express full solidarity with the Indonesian people who have risen up to preserve national independence and democracy and restore stability in the country, smashing the vicious machinations of the imperialists and domestic reactionaries.

Those who resort to lawless acts and outrages, trampling upon justice, humanitarianism and democracy, are bound to meet doom and the forces for national independence, democracy and social progress will surely win victory.

We hope that the Indonesian people, under the leadership of President Sukarno, will put a speedy end to the bestial suppression and slaughter by the reactionaries, restore stability in the country and bring the domestic situation to normal.

(Rodong Sinmun, February 19, 1966)

Glass-making in Nampo

The coasts of Korea surrounded by seas on three sides are noted for their beautiful beaches with white sands and green pines. Along the east and west coasts stretch white sand beaches with green pine woods, presenting a picturesque scenery.

The Songdowon beach on the east coast and the Kumipo and Monggumpo beaches on the west coast are particularly famous scenic spots.

The sands in Kumipo and Monggumpo are widely used in steel and iron casting and in glass-making.

These glassware are from the Nampo Glassware Factory

High-quality Raw Materials

The iron content of these sands is as low as 0.2 per cent. This provides good substances desirable in the manufacture of fine glass. The Nampo Glassware Factory is a big factory which uses this sand as the raw material.

The technical staff of this factory has reduced the iron content to 0.08 per cent through the persevering research work.

The factory turns out large quantities of sheet glass by using such fine-quality sand. The daily output of sheet glass at furnaces of 172 square metres averages tens of thousands of square metres. The equivalent of the entire 1945 sheet glass output is now produced in only several days.

The sheet glass from Nampo not only meets domestic needs as an ordinary building material but is utilized as heat-proof and acid-proof material in industry or as substitute for lumber and synthetic resin in construction of structures.

The per capita output of sheet glass in North Korea has already reached a high level and quantities of sheet glass are exported. This is welcomed in no small number of countries in Asia, Africa and Europe.

Different Types of Glassware

A wide range of glassware and gauge glasses are added to the list of the goods made at the Nampo Glassware Factory.

For this purpose the factory puts out glasses with high mechanical strengths and strains, heat-resisting glasses and thick crystal glasses — molybdenum, lime and heat-proof glasses — which are drawn from more than thirty furnaces, big and small.

North Korea is abundant in raw materials needed in altering the composition of glass and diversifying its variety. The Nampo Glassware Factory produces various shapes of glasses with these raw materials and, by using them, manufactures more than 660 kinds of glassware and gauge glasses — light - coloured flower vases and baskets and other ornamental glasses, water bottles, wine glasses and other household utensils as well as different kinds of thermometers and meters.

These glassworks are unicoloured (green, blue, red), bicoloured (silver-yellow, gold-red, silver-red, copper-red) or tricoloured. They have lovely designs on them, which make them look as beautiful as fine art works.

The speedy progress of glass industry is inseparable from modern technique.

All furnaces for sheet glass manufacture are up-to-date ones which, easy to handle, are able to melt more glasses with less fuel. Selection, carriage and feeding of raw materials are mechanized.

Competent technical personnel have grown up in the factory. The number of engineers and technicians now stands at 300.

This provides an asset for the further development of glass production in Nampo.

Pak Ju Sol

→ **Pyongyang Daily Necessaries Factory. Factory's windowpanes are from the Nampo Glassware Factory. Cozy atmosphere and plenty of light make the factory a good place to work**

BUSTLING COUNTER

Their choice

One Sunday I went to the Pyongyang Children's Department Store together with my children who are inclined to be out of doors in spring days.

The toy counter is always alive with little customers. A variety of moving toys—tractors, buses, automobiles, warships, planes, rockets, athletes and dolls—are making a pose.

Drivers of tractors and trucks are tightly holding their handles and the toy rockets and planes are reminiscent of the real ones.

Toy athletes are doing their respective exercises; "Tolfori and Sammyo" (hero and heroine of a satiric comedy for children) and brave boys and kindly girls appearing in fairy tales are also on the shelves in the form of toys.

The counter selling various kinds of sound toys such as piano, guitar, trumpet, flute and Korean stringed-instrument Kayagum invites the future musicians. Toys for the mental development of children of all ages are also purchasable.

Such animal toys as deer, roe deer and other wild and domestic animals and fowls excite children's curiosity.

A salesgirl behind the toy counter says, wearing a gentle smile: "My counter is always crowded with customers. There is a good reason to be so. Last year, toys on sale at my counter nearly trebled compared with 1963 and their quality improved markedly."

Ryu Gyon Sun

Supply Agency Serving Agriculture

As the farming season draws nearer, more and more farm machines and materials flow into the farm villages in South Pyongan Province. This one can witness at every railway station and on every co-operative farm in this province. The supply to the farm villages includes such farm machines as trucks, tractors and trailer implements. Chemical fertilizer and insecticide make up a good portion of the supply. Construction materials such as steel and cement are also on their way to the farm villages.

This year the province is to get 100,000 tons, more of supply than in the previous year.

Bigger flow of materials keeps the supply agency of the Provincial Rural Economy Commission busy. This agency is a state-operated one that, operating on a non-profit basis, undertakes the supply of necessary materials to over 550 co-operative farms and more than 120 enterprises serving for agricultural development such as farm machine stations, farm implements plants, irrigation control offices and irrigation construction enterprises in the province. It has the duty of supplying all that are needed for the development of agriculture.

It has a supply centre in each county, looks into the demands of the co-operative farms for materials, gets these materials from the state-owned enterprises concerned and delivers them straight to the co-operative farms.

As a rule the prices on the same sort of materials are uniform, irrespective of the transport mileage. It has branch offices in mountainous, railwayless counties and delivers on trucks the materials demanded by the co-operative farms.

There is some time before rice transplanting and sowing begin, but already 60 per cent of the chemical fertilizer needed this year have been delivered to the co-operative farms.

Materials for building cold-frames for rice seedling cultivation which is to begin soon, were supplied long ago.

NATIONAL CENTRAL LIBRARY

The National Central Library is situated in the central part of Pyongyang. But, once in the library reading quarters, one feels like plunging himself into the world of "silence." No "silence" signs, however, are to be seen around. In the marble halls you meet people walking on tiptoe, and in the reading-rooms admitting ample sunshine only faint sound of turning over the pages is audible.

The modern buildings of the library with a total floor space of 17,000 square metres have 14 reading rooms and auditoriums seating 2,000. This "palace of knowledge" is visited daily by thousands of people in different trades.

The Door Wide Open

"Our library comprises nearly 1,800,000 volumes. We render service to make our books available to as many people as possible," deputy head librarian Kang Si Jun opened his remarks.

Below is what he told us about the library.

The employees of the Central Library not only issue books to the visitors but also render loan service by mail to home readers and outliers. Loan service to the latter makes up greater part of the business of the library. At request, the library undertakes information, copying and translation services.

An auditorium seating 500 persons is often provided for scientific lectures, special short-term course, book reviewers' meeting and readers' meeting with authors.

The Central Library directs and helps the activities of local libraries and carries on inter-library exchanges and loan of books with 150 libraries in 60 countries.

Visits to Factories and Villages

But this is not all the library undertakes. The staff make it their important mission to pay regular visits to the work places to meet the demands of the reading public.

Last year, workers of the library went to the Hwanghae Iron Works and held a consultation on technical matters with the technicians and smelters and they learned what the people at the iron works needed and, on their return to Pyongyang, secured materials and documents that could help the technicians and workers of the iron works in solving more than 30 technical problems they had put forward. The materials and documents were immediately sent. They also visit co-operative farms and construction sites.

This active arrangement of their activities contributes a good bit to the technical revolution at production enterprises and in the countryside.

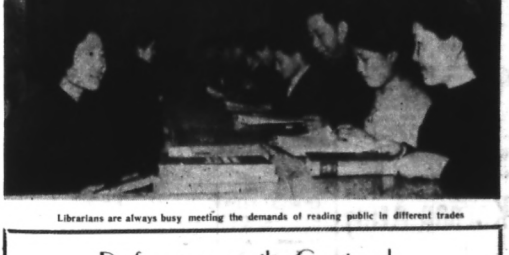
Past and Present

The National Central Library was founded after the country's liberation. But this does not mean that the history of libraries in Korea is short.

The history of libraries in Korea dates back to several centuries before the beginning of the Christian Era. According to old records, there were government officials in charge of the upkeep of books in the states of ancient Korea. Around the third century B.C. there were institutions collecting and preserving various documents and records.

During the period of the Koryo Dynasty (918-1392) books were collected and preserved on a nation-wide scale and the libraries of the Koryo Dynasty were known even in foreign lands.

In his travel note, Hsu Ken, a scholar of the Sung Dynasty of China who visited Korea in 1123 wrote: "The Rinchongak (a national library) has a library of tens of thousands of volumes and the well-equipped Chongyongak (also a national library) is packed with various books... What luxurious libraries they are!"



Librarians are always busy meeting the demands of reading public in different trades

Inside view of the library

With the progress of printing art the libraries further developed. In 1776, Kyujanggak (then royal library) was set up.

The catalogue of Kyujanggak and Ryupango (catalogue of books printed in type) made in 1797 gives a glimpse of the development of library science at the time.

The national libraries, however, were put out of existence when Korea was brought under colonial rule of Japanese imperialism which pursued for 36 years the policy for obliterating Korea's national culture.

In the post-liberation days, libraries have made rapid progress in North Korea for the masses of the people under the people's power. Before the liberation there were less than ten public libraries in North Korea. But today there are some 250 libraries. Even in remote villages are set up branch libraries or reading rooms.

The state pays constant attention to the development of libraries. The libraries are run entirely at state expenses. Expenses for the purchase of books and delivery of books by mail are all covered by the state.

Needless to say, the admission fee is free. The Kim Il Sung University turns out qualified librarians every year.

Brilliant Heritages

From olden times the Koreans have been fond of reading. Illustrative of this is what they say: "We feel our mouths covered with thorns if we pass even a single morning without reading books."

Fondness of reading gave an impetus to the development of printing art in Korea in early days. The old records available now tell that in 1234 books were printed with metal types in Korea. But our scholars say that our ancestors used metal types earlier than that year. In the 13th century the printers of the Koryo Dynasty printed the complete Buddhist Literature in 80,000 volumes of more than 300,000 pages from over 86,000 wood-blocks.

Our forefathers would keep valuable cultural heritages in deep forests, underground or in attic when calamities visited.

After the country's liberation many people donated to libraries rare books which had been kept for centuries. Meanwhile, the staff of the Central Library have carried on the work of unearthing cultural heritages and national classics throughout the country. The classics department of the Central Library has collected so far more than 100,000 volumes of national classics. Among them are old, exquisite manuscripts and books printed from wood-blocks. Particularly interesting are books printed with various types. Conspicuous are the books printed with wood types in the 14th century, with copper and lead types in the 15th century, with iron types in the 18th century, and those printed with gourd and porcelain types.

Many of them won gold medals at the Leipzig International Books Fair in 1959.

Choi Chon Sik

In this reading room, visitors can pick any books they wish straight from the shelves

Performances in the Countryside

Central and local art troupes are now on their performance tour in the countryside, with a rich programme for co-op farmers who are out to gather in another rich harvest this year.

Eleven art troupes including People's Artistes and Merited Artistes from the Korean National Opera Theatre, State Acrobatic Theatre and three other art organizations in Pyongyang are now touring the countryside.

Artists of the Korean National Opera Theatre are going round various places of South Pyongan Province with one-act opera "Our Prosperous Co-op Farm" portraying working people who render active assistance to the mechanization in the countryside and the Korean classic opera "Tale of Sim Chong," a story about a filial daughter, which has been handed down from olden times and an all-time favourite of the Korean people.

Artists of the Pyongyang Theatre will soon go to the countryside with the drama "Spring in My Native Village" dealing with the struggle of our people for building socialist countryside.

Artists of the Kaesong Song and Dance Ensemble are making performance tour with light opera "Volunteers" on the nation-wide assistance to the countryside and other works singing the happy life of our co-op farmers.

Artists of the Sinuiju Drama Company and the North Hamgyong Provincial Song and Dance Ensemble are also giving performances in co-op farms in mountainous areas.

According to a plan of the Ministry of Culture, this year more than half of art performances will be given for co-op farmers.

South Korean Troops in S. Vietnam Soon to be Boosted to One Corps

According to the news agency **Dongyang Tongshin** in South Korea quoting a report of the "source close to the U.S. State Department" from Washington on February 17, the Johnson Administration informed the Seoul regime of its hope to see the latter making public a decision to dispatch reinforcements to Vietnam before Humphrey's arrival in Seoul. "The reason is to dispel the impression that the troop dispatch is at the request of the United States," the news agency said.

HUMPHREY IN ACTION

Radio Dong'a in Seoul reported on February 14 that "Humphrey is again coming to Seoul to finally dispose of the question of the additional dispatch of South Korean troops to Vietnam which he requested during his stay in Seoul on January 1."

Quoting a report from "Washington on the same day, the **news agency Donghwa Tongshin** in South Korea said that during the stay of Humphrey in Seoul the government will announce its intention of sending one more division and one more brigade to Vietnam by June this year to boost the ROK armed forces in Vietnam to one army corps. Such additional troop dispatch plan was actually agreed upon between South Korea and the United States in early January, the Radio added.

DISCLOSURE IN TAIPEI

According to a **Haptong Tongshin** report on February 16, a high-ranking official who accompanied Pkk Jung Hi on his visit to Taipei disclosed the fact that the United States has approached the ROK government with a request to dispatch two South Korean army divisions to Vietnam and that "his government will place a motion for additional dispatch of ROK troops before an extraordinary national assembly session."

ASSEMBLYMEN IN ALERT

Another South Korean news agency reported that on the same date the ruling "Republican Party," in view of the forthcoming debate on the question of troop dispatch to Vietnam at the "national assembly," instructed the assemblymen to refrain from overseas travel and local tour so that they all can present themselves at the session

SOUTH KOREAN WORKERS' STRUGGLE IN REVIEW

IN ALL BRANCHES

Workers' struggle is now being vigorously unfolded in South Korea. A noteworthy feature of the struggle is that it assumes a mass character, involving nearly all branches and districts. Taking part in it are some 140,000—workers employed at the U.S. army units and the Japanese firms, workers in such key branches as power, coal, building-materials, mining and chemical industries, railway, communications and monopoly enterprises as well as longshoremen, day laborers and workers employed at restaurants. The tide of the struggle is sweeping all parts of South Korea including such major industrial areas as Seoul, Inchon and Pusan and ten seaports including Mokpo, Ryosu and Kunsan.

AGAINST U.S. ARMY

Another feature is that the workers' solidarity is growing stronger and the workers are actively coming out in a struggle on their own initiative.

In the Inchon district, 1,200 workers went on a strike in January in sympathy with the struggle of the Korean workers employed at the U.S. army unit in the Bupyong district. A hunger strike of the workers employed at a U.S. army unit in the Uijongbu district on February 3 was responded to by the workers in the Munsan district.

The U.S. troops' barbarity against the striking Korean workers in Paju on February 5 angered the workers employed at all other U.S. army units—some 3,300 of them decided to go on a general strike.

On February 11, wives of the workers hired at the U.S. army units in the Uijongbu, Dongducheon and Munsan districts staged a demonstration in front of the main entrance to a U.S. army unit in protest against the Yankees' reprisal on their husbands in the form of persecution.

AGAINST JAPANESE EMPLOYERS

Also noteworthy is the struggle waged by the workers employed at the Japanese firms against the racial discrimination and insult.

Korean workers employed at the nine Japanese firms now operating in South Korea declared they would go on a general strike on January 18 when their demands for wage rise and better living conditions were met with by an abusive language from a firm official.

These struggles of the South Korean workers are just ones for existence and democratic rights and interests.

IN DEFIANCE OF REPRESSION

Nevertheless, the U.S. army authorities and the South Korean rulers are putting down these struggles of the workers at the point of the bayonet. In Bupyong and Paju, Korean MPs fired tear gas shells at the barehanded demonstrators and stabbed them with bayonets. And the South Korean police, siding with the U.S. troops, arrested workers.

The puppet Seoul regime has increased the police force by more than 2,000 in the major industrial districts to keep an eye on the workers. It has announced that it will "take rigid action to suppress the demands for higher wage" and "call out all of the police force to punish according to law."

But the workers unyieldingly continue to fight in defiance of such repression and threat.

According to a February 19 broadcast of **Radio Chung'ang in Seoul, 23,000 Korean workers employed at foreign establishments decided that day to go on the first of a wave of strikes against the U.S. Eighth Army at 6:00 a.m. on March 3.**

Hong Min Su

Inchon and Kimpo

SEAPORT OF TEARS AND AIRPORT OF WAILS

The Inchon port and the Kimpo airport, the gateway and the front door to Seoul, the capital of South Korea, have now become a seaport of tears and an airport of wail for the South Korean people.

At the Inchon seaport young people of South Korea are dragged to far-off South Vietnam as cannon fodder in the American war of aggression, and they return dead to the Kimpo airport.

When the men and officers of the "Pigeon Unit" of the puppet army left in mid-February last year for South Vietnam, the Inchon port was rent by the cries of their families who were angry at the dispatch of their dear ones to South Vietnam. Among the South Korean soldiers bound for South Vietnam were Pfc Hwang In Jo who was parting from his aged father, Corporal Kim Jong Ryong who was saying farewell to his mother suffering from heart disease and a certain lieutenant An who had been married for less than one year.

On October 13 last year when the ships of the U.S. Seventh Fleet carried from the Inchon port the last batch of a unit of the South Korean puppet army called "Fierce Tiger Unit" in the wake of the "Pigeon Unit," too, the Inchon port presented the same heart-rending scenes.

As often as not the Kimpo airport turns into the scene of bitter wail for thousands of Kim Dal Sons.

One batch of soldiers after another return dead to the Kimpo airport amid the bitter wailing of their bereft family members; Sergeant Ro Yun Gi on May 8, Sergeant Kim Jong Ryong and Corporal Li Myong Ryong on September 9, 15 soldiers on November 30, 12 soldiers on January 11 this year, 16 soldiers on January 28, 12 soldiers on February 1, 18 soldiers on February 10.

In fear of the condemnation of the South Korean people for the heavy casualties South Korean troops suffer in South Vietnam, the rulers of South Korea bring to South Korea only part of the remains of soldiers.

Here is one of the instances showing the heavy losses of the South Korean troops. It is already known that 372 South Korean soldiers were killed by the South Vietnam guerrillas in a single day of January 11.

Nevertheless, the Pak Jung Hi clique, while vainly seeking to conceal the stern facts from the people, are trying to plunge, at the bidding of Washington, more South Korean young people into the dirty war of aggression where only death awaits them.

The South Korean people will never tolerate the bitter tragedy of the nation at the Inchon seaport and the Kimpo airport.

Li Su Ik

Another batch of S. Korean soldiers return dead to the Kimpo airport (From a S. Korean publication)

"Modernization" of South Korean Army

Last February 13 an unknown number of U.S. tanks of new type were shipped into South Korea. According to a February 14 broadcast of **Radio Seoul** in South Korea a "ceremony for receiving the tanks" took place on the same day with the attendance of South Korean and U.S. brass hats and the new tanks will immediately be assigned to the 101st unit of South Korea's ground force. Earlier, on January 24, there was a "ceremony for transfer" of U.S. M-48 tanks, attended by Beach, commander of the American forces in South Korea, in the port city of Inchon. And on January 31 a "ceremony for receiving" 82 U.S. M-54 gun carriages was held at pier No. 3 of Pusan Port with the presence of many South Korean and U.S. army celebrities.

Shipment of latest weapons into South Korea by the United States began years ago to equip the puppet army of South Korea.

For the "modernization" of the puppet South Korean army, the United States brought into South Korea more than 560 M-47 tanks, over 52,000 vehicles of all types, 155 mm howitzers and other cannons, supersonic jet fighters, warships and guided missiles between 1961 and September 1963.

Meanwhile, the American imperialists have reorganized the commanding system of the South Korean army so as to meet the needs of a modern war and have frequently staged simulated nuclear war exercises and South Korea-U.S. joint manoeuvres.

These acts of the Pentagon's have been committed in wanton violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement which strictly prohibits the introduction of all types of weapons.

The "modernization" of the puppet South Korean army represents a link in the chain of the American overall strategy of aggression in the Far East.

It is not fortuitous that the "modernization" of the puppet South Korean army is being stepped up at a time when the United States is frantically engaged in war escalation in Vietnam.

The Pentagon takes into account that South Korea is on the same territory with North Korea, that Korea is connected with China and the Soviet Union by land and lies close by Japan across a narrow sea and that South Korea has the largest armed forces of all American satellites — more than 600,000 — and the maintenance of the puppet army costs the Americans little.

As is universally known, 25,000 servicemen of South Korea are now in South Vietnam and the United States and the puppets of South Korea are now busy making concrete arrangements for the dispatch of another two divisions to South Vietnam. The American imperialists, regarding South Korea as a frontline directly connected with the aggressive war in Vietnam, are extensively making preparations for another war.

This finds a concrete manifestation in the "modernization" of the South Korean puppet army.

Developments show that the frenzied war preparations of the United States in South Korea are a grave challenge to peace and security in Korea and in the rest of Asia.

Kim Gun Hyong

OPEN TO WHOM?

A recent issue of South Korean daily **Maeil Shinmun** published in Taegu carried a story about a school girl Kim Gyong Suk and her mother.

The girl of the Jongro primary school in Taegu, who is from a poverty-stricken family, barely managed to pass through the 6-year course. Some time ago she took an entrance exam to the Kyongbuk girls middle school in the city. She passed the exam with excellent results.

But her success brought her grief rather than joy.

The daily wrote: "No sooner had Gyong Suk found her number and name on the list of successful applicants than she cried with tears in her eyes. Far from feeling joy, she was overwhelmed with worries about money for schooling."

"The blame on me, if any, is only that I am a mother of children and poor. I should have withheld her from sitting for the examination...', sighed the mother, her face swollen owing to hunger and weeping. Tears rolled down her cheeks."

Such tragedy, of course, is not an isolated case. Today in South Korea one million or more children of school age are kept out of school. Even those who are lucky to be enrolled in a school are little better off. Every year out of 170,000 pupils and students are expelled from schools, unable to afford school expenses.

Then how much do they have to pay?

To take the impositions in middle schools as an example: students have to pay 800 won on entrance fees, 5,500 won of tuition fees, 480 won of laboratory fees, 520 won of students' self-control fees, and 2,000 won of foundation board fees, totalling 9,300 won. When miscellaneous fees are added to this, the amount comes to 15,000-20,000 won, or five times as much as a worker's average monthly income.

Nam Yong Sik

AT PANMUNJOM

U.S. PROVOCATIONS PROTESTED AGAINST

The 310th meeting of the Secretaries of the two sides to the Military Armistice Commission was held on February 14 in Panmunjom at the proposal of our side.

At the meeting, our side protested against the U.S. side's recent grave violations of the Armistice Agreement in the Demilitarized Zone and called the U.S. side to account for them.

At around 12:55 on January 31, our side's Secretary Colonel Han Ju Gyong said, "Ten military personnel of the U.S. side including an officer fired M-1 rifles at civil policemen of our side on their regular patrol duty in the Demilitarized Zone. At the same time, bullets were fired also from a sentry post of the U.S. side."

Colonel Han called attention to the fact that this provocation was perpetrated at a time when U.S. side was stepping up war preparations in South Korea, reinforcing armed forces there on a big scale.

The U.S. side must bear in mind that if it does not stop such provocative act, its personnel in the Demilitarized Zone will not be safe either, our Secretary warned.

ILLEGAL SENTENCE

According to a dispatch of the Korea News Service from Tokyo, the Fukuoka Higher court of Japan on February 16 turned down the appeal of former South Korean soldier Kim Dong Hui (31) and sentenced him to one year of penal servitude as the court of the first instance did.

As was already reported, Kim Dong Hui had refused to die in Vietnam for U.S. imperialism and crossed over to Japan to ask for a political asylum. But the Japanese judicial authorities, instead of accepting his request in accordance with the principles of humanitarianism and international practice, sentenced him to one year's imprisonment.

This illegal act touched off quite a stir among the Korean nationals in Japan and the broad Japanese public.

Lawyer Naritmitsu Oda, Director of the Japan Free Civil Rights Association, said: "This young man ought to be treated as a political refugee as he requested and be permitted to go to North Korea if he wishes. The Japan Free Civil Rights Association is considering to launch a campaign for securing his release in close combination with the Japanese people's struggle against the aggressive war in Vietnam."

(KCNA)

JAPANESE GOV'T EXPANDS NAVAL FORCES

According to foreign dispatches from Tokyo, Yomiuri Shimbun of February 14 disclosed that the Japanese "Defence Agency" had decided to organize a new coast guard squadrons at 5 naval bases during the "third defence build-up plan."

The five naval bases include Sasebo, Yokosuka, Kure, Maizuru and Ominatte.

It was reported that this decision was adopted in connection with the recent military situation in the Far East.

Each of the projected squadrons, the newspaper pointed out, would comprise escort ships and submarine chasers equipped with guided missiles and several landing boats. And torpedo-boats are also reportedly to be stationed in Sasebo and Ominato.

(KCNA)

A Dietman Flays Sato Government's Foreign Policy

In his article carried in the March issue of Sekai (The World) Japanese Dietman Tokuma Utsunomiya from the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party demanded the Sato Government to give up the U.S.-toeing foreign policy, opposing Japan's unequal relations with the United States, according to reports from Tokyo.

The Japan-U.S. Security Pact," he denounced, "not only gives the U.S. a legality of stationing its troops permanently in Japan and of using Japan as its military base but placed the Japan-U.S. relations on an unequal basis."

He pointed out that the "security pact" granted the United States rights in many respects to undermine Japan's independence and what Japan had got through the pact was an unreliable promise for Japan's right to request "protection" to the United States in case a danger was detected.

There are no grounds to assert that the existence of socialist countries in the Far East constitutes a "main threat" to Japan, he said. To develop friendly relations with the socialist countries, he stressed, is the most important problem for Japan and such a decision should become the starting point of Japan's Asian policy and of Japan's independent foreign policy toward the United States.

(KCNA)

U.S. ORDERS MORE MUNITIONS FROM JAPAN

The Japanese economic journal Shoda Keizai in an article of its recent issue said that the American army authorities were going to order munitions worth 300 million dollars for the war in Vietnam, according to reports from Tokyo.

The U.S. army authorities in Japan, the journal said, conducted negotiations in order to place orders with Japanese firms for 1,100,000 suits of military uniforms (8,300,000 dollars), 5,000,000 sand-packing sacks (about 700,000 dollars), 600,000 kgs of nails, 40 diesel generators, accessories of electric appliances worth 3,000,000 dollars and various kinds of building materials for prefabricated structures.

Big monopoly companies such as "Mitsubishi," "Mitsui," "Toyo Menka" and "Sumitomo Shoji" are in desperate competition with each other to obtain the orders.

The "Toyoda" automobile company and the "Mitsubishi" heavy industrial company have already been respectively given orders for automobile accessories. Meanwhile the "Mitsubishi" heavy industrial company and the "Nippon" aircraft company have undertaken the repair of planes and the "Sumitomo" company the repair of tank caterpillars.

(KCNA)

HUMPHREY'S MONTHLY ROUTINE

Less than two months have gone since this year began. But in this short period U.S. Vice-President Humphrey made a tour of Southeast Asia and the Far East twice.

It is quite clear to everyone that the busy comes-and-goes of such a "high-placed official" of the White House are abnormal.

For what, then, does the American Vice-President haunt the good-for-nothing countries the majority of which pass current with the world as the "vassal-states" of the United States?

His first and second tours both pursue one aim: to collect more cannon fodder for the expansion of the Vietnam war. The difference between his first and second tours, if any, is that during his first visit there was something of secrecy because it was made before drawing down the curtain of the big farce of "search for peace." But during his second tour the expression was fully outspoken. Everywhere he went Humphrey said that the support of the American puppets in Asia had a vital bearing on the Vietnam war and asked them to join hands with the United States.

But this was not all Humphrey was out to achieve during his current Asian tour. He sought to bring into being at an early date a "Northeast Asia military alliance" whose groundwork has been prepared by the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" and speed up the formation of an anti-communist military bloc comprising more American satellites in this region.

The Washington Post reported that the Humphrey's Southeast Asian tour was aimed at securing "more extensive support of the free friendly nations for the Vietnam war" and laying the groundwork for the establishment of a "joint defence system" in the Pacific region more powerful than the present SEATO.

In this project Washington decided to use the Pak Jung Hi clique as Humphrey's sandwich man in his trip because they are the most faithful American puppets and were the first to show their great zeal in the dispatch of troops to Vietnam — as many as 20,000.

In Taiwan, Thailand and "Malaysia," he was sent by Washington on an urgent errand as a Humphrey's harbinger, Pak Jung Hi trumpeted that "Vietnam must be supported" and "a collective security system should be formed as soon as possible to achieve a common goal." Washington's use of Pak Jung Hi in the implementation of its aggressive policy centred around the escalation of the Vietnam war and Pak Jung Hi's servile zeal for his patron go beyond the bounds of this. Humphrey chose Seoul as the last country on his Far Eastern tour and, availing himself of his visit, intends to let the puppet Seoul regime announce the dispatch of another two army divisions to Vietnam.

This is what Humphrey calculates to use as a warrant that would help him demonstrate his tour was not in vain.

Pak Jung Hi does not conceal that he has responded to this. As for Pak Jung Hi, disobedience of Washington's biddings means sealing his doom.

The use of Pak Jung Hi and his kind will bring nothing but a boomerang effect. It will only serve to prove irrefutably that the United States stands utterly isolated from the people of Asia and the rest of the world in the Vietnam war.

The Honolulu talks attended by President Johnson himself and the Southeast Asian trip of Vice-President Humphrey have shown the whole world convincingly that the U.S. imperialists are doing their level best to go the criminal path of the escalation of the aggressive war in Vietnam, and, at the same time, have revealed once again that there is no prospect for the U.S. imperialists to wringgle themselves out of the tighter corner they have landed themselves in.

Choi Si Hwan

Armaments Bargain In Tokyo

Recently talks were held in Tokyo between a mission of the U.S. Defence Department led by the Pentagon brass hat Blick and the Japanese "Defence Agency" to conclude a barter agreement on the exchange of the American guided missiles for Japanese weapons and war materials. Afraid of the reaction of the Japanese and world public, the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries keep the inside story of the talks secret.

But one information after another leaks out through the Japanese press to the world, giving an idea of what were discussed at the talks.

At the talks Blick asked Japan to supply more war materials needed for the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam in exchange for the U.S. nuclear-capable "Nike-Hercules" guided missiles to be supplied to Japan for its "third defence build-up plan." It was reported that an important agreement in this respect was reached between them.

U.S. aim through the barter agreement on armaments is to pour into the Vietnam war more Japan-make weapons and war materials, equip the armed forces of Japan with its guided missiles and further, pave the way for the nuclear armament of Japan so as to use them as a shock force for its aggression in Asia.

But in this armaments barter, too, the Yankees are not so generous as to strike an unprofitable bargain. They want to let Japan spend a greater part of the profits from her supply of weapons to Vietnam on the purchase of the U.S.-make guided missiles. In a nutshell, they want to kill two birds with one stone.

Meanwhile the Sato clique are readily responding to all these arrangements of Washington's. Because the expansion of the munitions industry through the role of a supply base for the American war in Vietnam and the possession of modern weapons for aggression in transaction with the United States are directly connected with the fulfilment of the supreme task of the Japanese militarists, the task of building up a "powerful imperial army."

The recent U.S.-Japan arms transaction shows that the collaboration between the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries for the aggression in Asia is now taking a shape.

Byong Hwan

TO THE SURFACE

On February 15, Smith of Southern Rhodesia, foreign news dispatches revealed, suggested that "if the United States sympathizes with and appreciates his government" he, on his part, would render "substantial assistance" to the United States in the Vietnam issue.

Earlier, on February 12, the U.S. State Department acknowledged the establishment of a Southern Rhodesian information bureau in Washington.

Such transaction between Washington and Salisbury has served to cast off the mask of hypocrisy the United States has been wearing as regards the question of Southern Rhodesia. Everyone knows that the Johnson Administration and the Wilson government, while talking ostensibly about certain "sanctions" against the Smith racist regime, have in actuality taken care of them so that the stronghold of the colonial rule can be defended on the African continent.

The United States has craftily born itself in order to escape the condemnation by the Zimbabwe and other African peoples and all the progressive peoples of the world. But, just as a gimlet in the pocket shows itself, the trick did not go long concealed. A spokesman of the U.S. State Department showed an official reaction to the proposal of Smith, saying that Southern Rhodesia should negotiate with the Cao Ky regime if it is to conclude an agreement on giving any form of assistance to the U.S. war in Vietnam.

It is universally known that this represents an expression of affirmation of Smith's suggestion in accordance with the customary practice of procedure of the U.S. diplomacy. South Korea's Pak Jung Hi, too, in dispatching troops to Vietnam, received instructions from Washington but, as for the procedure, it followed the same one as that the U.S. State Department has told Smith to follow.

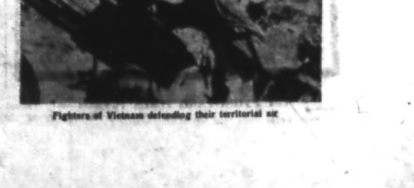
The open collaboration of the U.S. imperialists with the racist clique in Salisbury is an outright challenge to the African people and the world's peace-loving people who are calling for the overthrow of the Smith clique.

Kim Sang Hyong

TECHNICOLOR DOCUMENTARY "FIGHTING VIETNAM"

Technicolor documentary "Fighting Vietnam" cranked by Sin Yun Sun and Pak Sang Bok who visited the Democratic Republic of Vietnam some days ago as members of a Korean journalists' delegation has been released here recently.

The five-reel documentary shows the natural features of Vietnam, achievements in socialist construction, U.S. barbarous war escalation and the struggle of the Vietnamese brothers against U.S. bombing.



Fighters of Vietnam defending their territorial air

Football

Training for London Appearance

Match between the Korean and Australian teams at the Asian regional elimination contest for the 8th World Championships

Korean footballers are in hard training for the forthcoming 8th World Cup Finals.

An unusually severe cold has somewhat abated lately, but it is still frosty. Powderly snow was falling when I visited the footballers in training. The players, in defiance of the cold weather, were going ahead with the training.

Players

They were in good condition and in high spirits. Among them were Rim Jung Son, Pak Du Ik, Oh Yun Gyong and Han Bong Jin who were awarded the title of Merited Athlete by the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly some time ago.

I learned they were sparing time to have extra training.

"We are to meet strong rivals, and this does not allow us to slacken our training. To be content with what we've achieved is something we guard against. To have more training and to be better prepared is our task," said the footballers.

These modest words were expressive of their will and confidence.

Coaches

The chief concern of the coaches is to give a scientific guidance in keeping with the surging spirit of the players and the intensity of training.

Drawing on their own experiences, they are racking their brains to improve and perfect the tactics. The main point is how to display team-work to the best advantage and how to improve the skills of individual players.

The team is to have more than 30 matches before leaving for London. Some friendship matches with foreign teams are planned.

The Korean team was qualified to take part in the World Cup Finals by beating the Australian team 6:1 and 3:1 at the elimination contest in November 1965.

The Soviet, Chilean and Italian teams are our rivals in the sub-group No. 4 in the forthcoming world championships.

Pak Han Chon

Coaches Myong Re Hyon (left) and Kim Gwang Sop (right) discuss how to improve technique

PROMISING PLAYER

Onlookers in the stadium were talking about a walk-over when Master of Sports Kim Chang Ho, the reigning national champion and a player with records of excellent performances at international matches, took on a practically unknown player, 14-year-old Li Gil Nam, who is only 150 cm in height, in the group event at the recent table tennis tournament in honour of the Army Day.

The match proceeded not the way the spectators had predicted. The little player had an early lead of four points in the first set —9:5. Eventually he lost the set 12:21, but his good performance and daring tactics earned him applause from the onlookers. He scored four more points in the second set.

The table tennis experts unanimously agree that Li Gil Nam is a promising player.

His forehand and backhand strokes are both accurate. He is good at a game spin drives and tactically brilliant.

This little player joined a sports club last October at the age of 13. Already at that time his skill was astonishingly higher compared with the players of his age.

He started table tennis two years ago. In less than a year he became No. 1 player in his residential district where he was having practice. He entered a spare-time sports school of the Locomotive club in search of new rivals. He proved to be second to none at the school, too. He then joined the Workers' club.

Dashing quick in motion and forceful, Li Gil Nam is a promising player. Undergoing systematic training under a coach who helps him promote his strong points and overcome the shortcomings, he has made rapid progress.

A pupil of the Sinri Middle School in Pyongyang, he spares time for training after school and makes the best of every minute he can afford.

Improvement in some aspects of his playing style will no doubt help him rank among the best.

Li Gil Nam, an ambitious new-comer

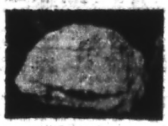
Ranks of Geological Survey Workers Grow

Members of the geological survey corps of our country are now concentrating on winter study. This is a step for enhancing the technical forces of the survey corps.

In the recent three years, the number of the geological survey workers has grown 80 per cent, of whom engineers and technicians have increased 2.5 times.

The geological surveyers are widely introducing the electron wave sounding, artificial polarization, radio-isotope and aerial survey methods.

Korea's coal deposit is now estimated at some 8,000 million tons.



Magnesite ore

KOREAN Stamps

Birds hitherto known to grow or appear in our country exceed 43 species (subspecies included).

On December 30, 1965, the D.P.R.K. Ministry of Communications issued a set of stamps on five of these birds.

Stamp 1: "Parus major Linnaeus," 10 *jon*, four colours, measures 23×30. Offset. This bird inhabits all over the country.

Stamp 2: "Motacilla alba leucopsis Gould," 10 *jon*, four colours, measures 23×30, Offset. This bird breeds in summer, has beautiful feathers and its chirping is fine.

Stamp 3: "Eophona migratoria," 40 *jon*, five colours, measures 23×30, Offset.

This bird which breeds in summer is very pretty, so that it is widely domesticated.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT KOREA?

Mineral Wealth

Various kinds of useful minerals are deposited in 80 per cent of Korea's total area. The kinds of minerals found so far in the country are more than 220, of which over 200 are of economic value. Particularly, Korea has huge deposits of gold, graphite, molybdenum, magnesite, tungsten, mica, fluorite and barite. She also has abundant deposits of iron ore, coal, lead, zinc, copper, aluminium, apatite and rare minerals.

The deposit of magnesite is very rich, the biggest in the world. Korea is also rich in manganese, nickel, talc, silicon, kaoline, asbestos, granite and marble.

The biggest iron ore mine in Korea is the Musan Mine in the northern tip, whose deposit surpasses 1,000 million tons.

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